

Two new Fulgorids (Hemiptera-Homoptera).

BY ABRAM HERBERT MANEE.

Anyele vernalis n. sp.

Length from tip of head to end of body 14 mm.; head 5 mm., expanse 27 mm.; head brown, prolonged to nearly twice its width at base and tapering from base to outer third where from a slight broadening it tapers to rounded point; upper side of head with carinal edges and two carinae which approach from front run parallel to first third, then separate to outward curve as if to enclose the strong carina of prothorax; under side of head with carinal edges and strong central carina; eyes large, longer than wide; legs brown, hollowed on inside, hind tibiae with five spines; abdomen above black centered broadly with orange tipped with brown, under side brown sprinkled lighter; fore wings brown, veins prominent; hind wings clear, broadly based with pink and tipped with fuscous.

Southern Pines, N. C. Early April. Five specimens, one at National Museum sent by author, one in possession of Dr. E. B. Wilson of Columbia University, one collected by R. S. Woglum and two in possession of author.

Helicoptera pinorum n. sp.

Length 9 mm., expanse 20 mm.; eye round, in diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., round-pointed, carinal-edged, a central canal formed by 2 parallel carinae; prothorax with three carinae forming similar aspect to upper and under sides of head; under side of head piceous with broad ivory-white band which includes the *extruded* antennae and suffuses bases of legs; legs brown, hind tibiae with a median spine; body brown, upper part light; fore wings brown, sprinkled lighter, and light spot at apical third of edge, veins prominent; under wings clear with tips smoky.

Southern Pines, N. C. September. Four or five specimens taken by author.

A New Staphylinid (Col.) Genus from Arizona.

BY A. FENYES, Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. G. Beyer of New York has sent me lately two specimens (one in fragments) of a very odd-looking beetle, which evidently belongs to a new genus of the subfamily *Alcocharinae* (*Staphylinidae*). Mr. Beyer writes me that he took four specimens in the Rincon Mountains in Arizona (5,000 feet above sea level) in August, 1907; the beetles came to the camp-light with a number of wasps of the same size and color, the two insects being scarcely distinguishable when on wing.

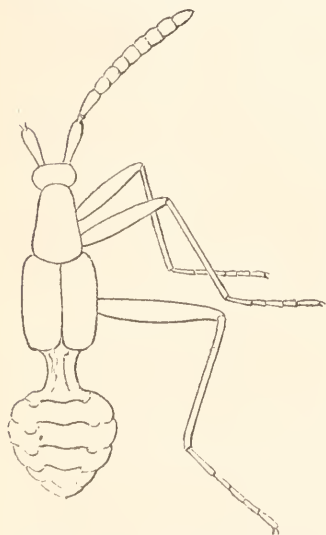
The above two specimens were accompanied by two drawings (made by Mr. I. Mattausch of New York), which will give a good conception of the general outline of this peculiar, almost surely inquiline beetle.



Following is the description of the new genus, based on the two above specimens.

BEYERIA gen. nov.

Labrum transverse, moderately sinuate at tip. Mandibles apparently simple. Inner lobe of the maxillae on the inner side with comb-like teeth; outer lobe on the inner side and tip with fine and long spine-like hairs. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed: joint 2 short, thick, cup shaped; 3 very long, three times longer than 2, almost cylindrical; 4 subulate, more than half as long as 3. Mentum transverse. Ligula not clearly visible in my specimen, apparently absent. Labial palpi moderate, 3-jointed; joint 1 the thickest, about as long as 3; 2 a little shorter than 1 or 3. Head with the eyes wider than the prothorax, very elongate, much longer than wide, behind the eyes gradually narrowed; above deeply and almost entirely, longitudinally, widely excavated; eyes moderately small, coarsely faceted; tempora much longer than the eyes; genae not at all margined. Prothorax about as long as the head, sides almost parallel, be-



hind a little wider; base and hind angles rounded; sides near the epipleurae longitudinally, deeply impressed, the impression reaching neither apex nor base. Elytra about as long as, and together considerably wider than, the prothorax, together longer than wide; shoulders and outer hind angles rounded. Abdomen strongly pedunculate, the peduncle apparently consisting of the third segment; segments 4-8 forming a short oval, above flattened, below convex mass. Legs and all their parts very long; all the tarsi five jointed. Mesosternal process moderately projecting between the middle coxae, at tip slightly rounded. Metasternal process moderately produced, at tip broadly rounded.

I cannot assign to this genus the proper systematic position in the tribe *Aleocharini*; *Gastrorhopalus* Sol. and *Ecitophya* Wasm. are, to my knowledge, the only other genera of the tribe having a similar abdomen.

The type species of the genus is—

***Beyeria vespa* sp. nov.**

Slender, elongate, winged; entirely yellowish brown; shining. Antennae elongate, longer than head and prothorax together; scarcely incrassate distally; joint 1 long, thick; 2 short, conical, about one-half as long as 3; 3 elongate; about as long as 1; 4-10 approximate to each other, gradually slightly shorter, from a little longer than wide to a little wider than long; 11 as long as 9 and 10 together, acuminate, with moderate pubescence. Head, smooth, sparsely pubescent. Prothorax, with uneven, shallow and indistinct punctures, sparsely pubescent. Elytra, with sparse, coarse and shallow punctures. Abdomen smooth. Legs, with long and delicate hairs. Length, 3.5 mm.

Rincon Mts. in Arizona.

Type in my collection.

LIBELLULA.

'Round and 'round in a figure-of-eight,
Over the hemlock pool;
Gauzy wings in the sunshine gleam
Where, here and there, a fitful beam
Pierces the shadows cool.

'Round and 'round in a figure-of-eight,
Playfellows blue and green,
Evenly matched in a tireless jig,
A perfect mechanical whirligig,
The liveliest ever seen.